

THE NEW
S T A R R
OF THE
N O R T H,
SHINING V P O N
the Victorious King of
S V E D E N.

*Multa dies, variisque labor mutabilis evj
Transfluit in melius.*

L O N D O N,
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in Pauls Church-yard.
3 6 3 2.

УЧИТЕЛЯ
ФРАНЦОЗИ



THE NEW STARRE OF THE NORTH,

Shining vpon the Victorious
King of Sweden.

N the yeere one thousand ffe
fand fiue hundred fe
uentie two, there ap
peared in the heauens
a new strange Light,
exceeding in the ap
parant bignesse thereof all the fixed
Starres, and shewing forth a bright and
Maiesticall lustre, which was beheld,
not onely in the night time, but also by
some at Noone day, and became at that
time the gaze of the world, and taske

A 4 of

of all the Astronomers of Europe : many of them in divers Countreyes publishing their Observations and Opinions concerning the nature of this Star, and future events fore-signified thereby : but none comparably with the most famous Astronomer of our time, called *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of Denmark : who, by the advantage of his large and curious Instruments, and uncessant paines in Astronomicall Observations, more exactly then any other let-
 teth downe the true Place, Forme, Motion, and Height of thi wondrous heauenly Lampe. Whereunto hee addeth also his judgement what euents it portendeth, like to befall in the yeeres neere following the said Apparition. Accordingly hee treateth of the sayd Starre in aboue 500 pages of his Booke called by the name of *Astronomica Progymnasmata*, which Booke in the yeere 1593 was honoured by the Attestation of King *James* our late Soueraigne of blessed memory, in manner following.

James

* By a strange instinct of providence were those admirable Instrumen-
 ts made and ere-
 ced by *Tycho* a
 little before
 the appearing
 of this Starre,
 as if either the
 star had stayed
 for his tooles,
 or he had fore-
 seen the birth
 of that Starre.

James by the grace of God
 King of Scots, to the No-
 ble Tycho Brahe, Lord of
 Knudstrup, the chiefe A-
 stronomer of this age.

Hereas Wee haue
 vnderstood as wel by
 your letters written
 to Vs, as also by Our
 seruant * Young,
 that you intend to publish those
 Workes of yours, whiche with in-
 vincible paines, and manifold wat-
 chings haue been composed by you,
 namely, those your excellent Astro-
 nomicall Exercises, stiled by you,
 Astronomica Progymnasmata:
 Towards the publishing wherof you
 haue made suite unto Vs, that Wee
 B would

* Sir Peter
 Young sometyme
 Tutor to
 King James in
 his minority.

would vouchsafe thereunto our
 Commendation to be written by vs
 in Verse, as also our Royall Priu-
 ledge to the Impression of them.
 We haue thought fit to affoard both
 those faours to your singular good
 Deserts, and admirable Learning:
 whereof wee are not now to take no-
 tice by other mens report, or by the
 only view of your Writings, bairing
 in presence with our wene eyes and
 eares been made spectator and hea-
 rer, in that very^{*} House or Tower
 erected and dedicated by you vnto
 Vrania the Heauenly Muse,
 where we received such content by
 that goodly spectacle, & by the lear-
 ned conference which you had with
 vs, that it is hard to determine whe-
 ther be greater, the delight, or the
 admi-

^{*}This house is
 situated in the
 Iland called
 Huenna in
 Denmark, & is
 furnished with
 exquisite In-
 struments and
 Engines for
 Altronomic,
 which King
 James did be-
 hold in his
 voyage into
 Denmark, whē
 hee went thi-
 ther to bring
 home his
 Queene Anne.

*admiration wherewith we now call
the same to remembrance, &c.*

Then followeth the Tenour of the Kings Priuiledge, that none for the space of thirtie yeeres, within the Domes of Scotland, presume to Print the said Workes, without the consent of the said Tycho, or his heytres.

This Letter of Priuiledge is dated from his Maiesties Court in Halyroodhouse, the last of July, 1592, in the sixe and twentieth yeere of his Raigne.

Then the Latine Verles, with this Title.

*The commendation of Tycho
Brahe his Astronomicall Treatises by
Iames the 6. King of Scots.*

In which verses, after the description of the artificiall modell of the motion of the Planets, and fixed Starrs represented in those incomparable engines erected in that house by Tycho Brahe, fol-

B 2 loweth

loweth also the intent of Astrologicall
prediction in these words.

*Vt miti, aut torvo aspectu longe ante
futura.*

*Præmonstrant, Regnissq; Tonans qua fata
volutet.*

*Tybonis pandunt opera. Lege, disce:
videbis.*

*Mira: domi Mundum invenies, Cælumque
libello. &c.c.*

*Iacobus Rex E. manuque propriæ
scripfit.*

Great Tycho's labours also doe fore-
show

Events, which shall befall on earth
below,

And by disasterous, or faire aspects
What destinyes on Kingdome God
directs.

Reade heere, and learne. If you for
wonders looke,

Loe heere the world at hand, the hea-
vens by booke.

Made by King James, and written with
his owne hand.

Tycho

Tycho in this his booke after generall observations of the motions of the heavens, treateth at large of this much admired newe Starr, (whereupon that whole Treatise is intituled *De nova Stella anni 1572.*) giving the description of the forme, place, motion, and durance thereof, and demonstrating out of his owne and other Astronomers experimentall observations, that it was not seated in the aire, but aboue in the throne of the highest Heavens, being fixed in the very chaire of *Cassiopeia* (a figure of Starres so called) he very certainly concludeth that it could not possibly be any *Comet* supposed to arise out of the vapours of the Earth elevated into the vpper Region of the ayre (according to the vulgar error of some Philosophers) but that it was a true and proper Starr, made of heavenly matter, being none of the origi-

B 3 nall

nall first borne lights made by the hand
of God in the Creation (which pos-
seſſe an indeſiſible freehold of their
ſtation to the worlds end) but a kinde
of adopted childe of the heavens, admit-
ted onely for a Termer in that habita-
tion, which he poſſeſſed about ſixteene
Moneths.

This Starre, as it was ſituatid in
that part of the heavens, which is cal-
led *via lactea* (the milke white way)
ſo it is not vnprobable ſuppoſed by Ty-
cho to haue beene compoſed of the ma-
tter of that part of the heavens. Where-
in Tycho avoweth that he beholdeth
ſince the vaniſhing of that Starre a kind
of vacuity or diuerſity of colour in that
very place where the Starre ſtood, as
ſhewing the conſumption and abſence
of ſo much white ethereall matter as
was uſed to the compoſure of that Star.

By ſome it was deemed to be the
very ſame Starre, which appeared vnto
the Sages of the Eaſt at the birth of our
Saviour, and thereupon conieuctured to
be

be the nearefore runer of the second
comming of Christ, as that was the
attendant of his first comming. Acedab-
dingly (as Tycha in this booke recordeth) Pag 327.
*Vir admodum celebris, ex de literis
tam sacris, quam philosophicis praeclare mori-
tus, de hac stella eleganti Epigrammate sic
lufsit.* Theodore Beza a man famous in
this age for his great abilities in learn-
ing both in Humanity and Divinity,
made an elegant Epigram, which thus
endeth

*Et, qui nascenti preluxit, nunciat idem
Ecce redux reducem rursus ad effe Deum.
Hinc igitur felix o turba applaude piorum:
Tu vero Herodes sanguinolente time.*

That lamp, which at our Saviours
birth did burne,

By this returning light shewes
Christ's returne.

O therfore now reioyce ye sonnes
of God;

But bloody Herod tremble at this
rodd.

As

As then *Tycho*, so much more we now may say that Master *Bеза* heerein did not so much intend Historicall certainty, as morall application in this his pious Poeticall rapture. And therefore well may we take vp his conclusion, as applyable to the event of Gods mercies to his Church, and iudgements against the enemies thereof.

Our learned and noble *Tycho Brahe* in the conclusion of this his worke setting downe his Astrologicall iudgment professeth the same to bee but coniecturall, ascribing vnto God onely the certaine foreknowledge of all such events vpon earth, as are caused or intimated by extraordinary apparitions of Comets or new Starres in the Heavens. And in the leading motiues to his opinion heerein he proceedeth not boldly like a rash heathenish Starre-gazer, but modestly, warily and in generall.

First, he layth this ground, most probable in it selfe, that, if there be any certaine portending inclination in such rare

rare and admirable apparitions, surely most in the most rare and extraordinary. But none like this (sayth Tycho) was ever testified by any monument of antiquity to haue bin seene in the world, except that which Pliny avoweth to haue beeene seene and observed by Hipparchus, who lived toward the end of the Grecian Monarchy about 120. yeares before the birth of our Saviour.

Now if, by interpretation of event, & consent of the learned, that new starr then appearing did foreshew the declining of the *Greeke Monarchy*, & the rise & strength of the *Roman Empire*, why may not this new Star being of the like kind, foreshow also *rarissimos, ingentes, atq; improvisos effectus*, strange, great, and vnappected effects to come in the neare succeeding times in the estate of Kingdomes or Common-weales. Which what they will be in particular *nulli* Pag. 802. *mortalium satis perspetuum iudico. I thinke no mortall man is of counsayle.*

C

Then

Ibidem.

Then stepping forwarder to the nearer view of the kind of effects to come, he gathereth out of the Joviall lustre of it ending in a more fiery and Martiall glating rednesse that it promiseth prosperous successse, but intermingled with violence and trouble : as also by the place of it in the *Equinoctiall Colure* (*vbi sacrorum indicatio*) that some great alterations are like to befall in matter of Religion, so that those devises, which by outward shew and Pharisaicall hypocrisie haue long time bewitched ignorant people, shall come to their full poynct and end.

Pag. 803.

And because the Star fixed neere the Colure, yet possessed the first degree of Aries being the place of the Spring when the day getteth advantage of the night, therby is portended some new light which shall abate and vanquish former darknesse.

Ibid.

These generalls leade but a little way vnlesse some direction follow of quando and *vbi* by the maine index of this Dyall pointing vnto time and place.

Quando:

As for the time, hec projecteth first by

by the direction of the Poles of the world, *Si ex Astrologico temporum mensuram*, Pag. 804.
suntationibus prima initia quando aliquatenus huius Stellae significata pullulabant conjectare licebit ex directione Coniunctionis maxime (cui Stella haec Prodromus) &c.
 If we take leave by Astrological calculation of time, to make conjecture concerning the first beginning of that which is portended, we guess it will be in the bud about nine yeeres after the great Coniunction following shortly after the appearing of this Star. And so in Computation with the place of the new Star, this designed time wil fall out at the accomplishment of the third Septenary of yeeres, (*viz.* the 21. yeere after the first appearing of the Star) being the yeere 1592. But if one and twentie yeeres complete, (which Tycho seemeth to intend) bee added, the time will reach rather to the yeare of our Lord, 1593.

The second way of this Calculation of the time, is by the Direction of the Zon.

Pag. 805.

diaque, from the place of that Great Coniunction by the Longitude of the new Starr vnto the seventh Degree of Taurus, which Coniunction happeneth neere the ende of the seventh Septenary, 48 yeeres after the first appearing of the New Starr, *viz.* about the yeare, 1620. About that time, saith Tycho, in all probabilitie will inure the vigour and operation of this new Starr, *Annis praesertim aliquot sequentibus*, especially some yeares after that time, *post*, *viz.* completem a nato Christo annum. 1632. aut circiter, namely after the yeare of Christ 1632. or thereabouts.

Vbi.

As for the designing of the place where the influence of this Starr shall worke, first in generall it must needs concerne the Northerne part of the World on this side of the *Aequator*; because the Starr appeared and dwelt in this Hemisphere: and consequently must be held to haue most operation where it was most verticall; that is on those

those parts where the Star was most direct over the head, and sent forth the beamies of his influence most perpendicular. Not that mutations must needs happen in those places onely, or necessarily in those very places ; but (as may well be noted out of the words of Tycho) *præ cæteris aliquid ominis* those parts ^{Pag. 808.} are ominous above the rest : insomuch as *INDE mutationum tantarum occasio* atq; author expectanda: from thence are to be expected the occasion and author of so great alteracions. Which much conduceth to the interpretation hereafter following.

Now because the fixed seat of the new Star was in distance from the *Aequator* Northward about 62. degrees, that tract of the earth which lieth in the Northen latitude of 62. is to be taken as principally intended : which in our part of the knowne world rangeth along from the West through *Norvegia, Svedia, Finlandia, Livonia, Moscovia, and Tartaria*. In all which Countries those

C 3 parcels

parcells which lye vnder the forenamed latitude, had once every day that newe Starre in their Zenith, that is iust over the head. But in this Diurnall motion how and vpon what poynt of this circle to fixe the dint of the influence, *Hic labor, hoc opus est.* Therelies the busynesse.

Learned Tycho guided his Contemplation by the very first New Moone after the first appearing of the Starr: which New Moone fell vpon the fifteenth of November, seauen houres thirteene minutes $\frac{2}{3}$ in the afternoone, accounting the time by the Meridian of Tycho's Iland: at which instant the newe Starr was in the Meridian of 53 Degrees from the West, and so became in that instant verticall and highest to that place of the earth, which lyeth in the longitude of 53, and latitude of 62: being situated in respect of the Citie of London twentie Degrees more Easterly, and about ten Degrees more Northerly.

So

So now in regard of the ayme of this
eaculation of prediction, the parallel
of 62 may be called the Butt, & the Me-
ridian of 53, (where it cutteth that pa-
rallel) the white, or marke designed.
For the finding wherof, and touching
it with the finger of Evidence, we need
no other guidance, then

Cogimur è tabula picta ediscere Mundos.

Of all the world the severall parts
by name,

Wee cannot chuse but learne by
tabled frame.

View we therefore our most appro-
ued and current Mapps, whether Uni-
versall, or Nationall and particular,
wherin the severall Countries are Geo-
graphically distinguished by the regu-
lar lines of latitude (which is the situa-
tion from South to North) and of lon-
gitude (being the respect vnto West and
East) and therein shall we find, that the
very place of this forenamed posture is
either a part of *Finicus Sinus*, the Bay or
Gulfe of Finland, or some border of
the

the Land and Townes seated vpon that
Gulfe.

If we take counsell of *Geral Mercator*
in his *Atlas Major* either by viewing his
Mapps or reading the numbers desig-
ned in his Alphabetical tables, he affor-
deth vs at least 4. degrees to spare,
whereby the verge of *Finland* is exten-
ded Eastward in the parallelle of 62.
beyond the Meridian of 53. as evident-
ly appeareth by the situation of *Kinaveb*
Egrepe, *Iegaborg*, and other Townes
neere bordering. Some other Mapps
draw those parts a little more to the
West: which is not to be accompted
strange, when as in many parts of the
world (especially those that are lesse fre-
quented by travellers, or lesse furnished
with inhabitant Astronomers) the true
longitude is not so certainly knowne,
as the latitude. And therefore a small
diversity of this kind occurring in va-
riouse Mapps is not much to be stooed
vpon.

To True it is that our *Tycho* expresteth
that

that designed concurrence of longitude and latitude, as lighting vpon *Illam Moscoviae plagam*, *qua cum Boreali & orientum simul respiciente Finlandiae parte coniungitur*: That coast of *Muscovy*, which bordereth vpon the Northerly and Easterly part of *Finland*: Whether ledd thereto by the composure of Mapps in his time, pulling *Moscouy more West*: or thinking that huge continent of *Moscovy* and other Eastern parts more fit for the title of *Magna septentrionis domus*, The great house of the North hereafter mentioned in *Sybills prophecy*: or lastly (which is most likely) for that divers distafts and quarrells happening between his Soveraigne the King of *Denmark*, & the neighbouring King of *Sweden*, it had bin over open to envy and icalousies to haue deuoted in direct termes any part of the Dominions of the *Swede* for the seminary of great and violent alterations: and so he chose rather to expresse the place by the phrase of *Russia bordering vpon Finland*, then

D

of

Tycho once
was faine to
hide his head
for bringing
too neare home
a prediction,
which afterward proved
true.

of Finland bordering vpon Russiae part
iij. Suitable heereunto is that his modest
or cautelouse demurre, wherewith the
events of this signe are by his penn ten-
dredly tacked vpon the designed place,
with submission to other mens iudg-
ments, in these words. *An igitur HINC*

Pag. 810.

*tantarum turbarum & mutationum, que per
hoc insolens ostentum inuenientur, priue occa-
siones pullularunt, atq; post-modum in alias
Mundi Plegas late magna & diuturna vi
diffusimabuntur, aliis expendendum deci-
dendumq; relinquend; leave it to be weigh-
ed and determined by other mens iudg-
ments, whether or no the first occasions
of thole great turmoyles & alterations
implied by this extraordinary wonde-
rous Starr, shall budd foorth out of
this place designed by me, and shortly
after be shed abroad thence into other
Regions of the world farr and wide,
with great and durable forces. Thus
*Tycho Brahe.**

It is a true saying, that in predictions
(especially humane, and conjecturall)
event,

event , and experience is the best Com-
ment. If therefore about a place and
time thus decyphered there now ap-
peare evidence of vnexpected immuta-
tions, being the streames issuing from a
fountaine lately breaking forth and get-
ting more strength with full Tide of
prosperous successe , why may not we
acknowledg herein Gods extraordinary
handy-work as performed in the event,
so also fore-described in the heavenly
Characters of such miraculous signes ?

If Eclipses of the two great lights,
and coniunction of Planets vnder some
portions of fixed stars haue at any time,
or may portend events vpon earth,
much more may new Starrs moulded
by the hand of God in the highest hea-
vens challenge the like propheticall lan-
guage. Those Eclipses and coniuncti-
ons are meerly naturall, and haue their
certiane revolution , and concurrencee,
which many yeares before their appa-
rition may be infallably set downe by
the observation of Gods ordinary

D 2 power

Power in the motion of the creature :
but this admirable Sarr in the essence,
and place thereof sheweth the finger
of God , reaching higher then to the
support of Naturall agents : and there-
fore much more probably may be pre-
sumed to be an obiect, not onely of
the eye by beauty and lustre, but also
of the vnderstanding, in being a mes-
senger of Divine future operation.

In the times now mentioned by
the learned *Tycho*, and in and about
the placees, whereupon he especially
fixeth the influence of this new He-
rald of Heaven, we can finde no o-
ther fit subiect of application then
the new risen Starr radiant in virtue
and goodnessse, sparkling with the
beames of Martiall Valour, the pro-
sperous and admired *Gustavus Adol-
phus* King of *Sweden*, who by his
manifold and sudden Conquests is
now made the spectacle of the Chri-
stian World , beheld and spoken of
with no lesse admiration, then that

new

new Starr of the North , which see-
meth to be his fore-runner.

As for the time, the three termes of re-
volution inteded by *Tycho*, viz. the yeares
1593.1620.1632.or therabouts may deci-
pher him, the first (well neare) his Birth,
the second his Ingress, the third his Pro-
gresse in successfull Conquests.

Then likewise the place pointed at
by the Heavens, or rather appointed by
the God of heaven to be the Seminary
or Nest, which shall send forth the Au-
thor of great alterations is found to be
the Countrey of *Finland*, a part of his
Dominions belonging to the Kingdom
of *Sweden*, and recited in his Title, *Great
Prince of Finland*.

Seeing that time and place so conve-
niently concurr with incomparable
successe in his Victories, (wherein he
deporteth himselfe so admirably, that it
is hard to say, whether be greater his
Valour in subduing, or his Justice in the
undertaking, and well vsing his Victo-
ries to the relief of the oppressed) we

D 3 shall

shall not need here to describe the particulars of his Atchiuements blowne abroad by the Trumpet of publique Fame, and echoed vnto vs by the weekly tell-tale Corantes. Such cleare beames of Vertue and Glory Envy it selfe can neither out-face nor supprese.

Yet to set vnder one view some part of that, which otherwise may dispersedly be gathered by certaine Information, we will take leaue to shadow out some few lineaments of his worth and happinesse.

Gustavus Ericus King of Sweden (the first crowned Protestant of our Age) was his Grandfather: to whom that Kingdome oweth their liberty from the yoake of the *Danes*: whose lonne *Charles* likewise freed them from the pressures of the *Polacks*. This *Charles* marryed the daughter of *Audolph Duke of Holstein*, and by her begate this *Gustavus Adolphus*, borne at Stockholm the last of November 1594, silo vret. Who thus by two deſcents is in blood and generous

nerous disposition qualified to be a Re-storer of Liberties.

About the seventeenth yeare of his age, Anno 1611, he was by his Father Charles made Colonell of a Troope of Horse in the Warrs against Denmarke.

When hee had settled Peace in his owne Countrey, by composing of differences and quarrells risen betwix him and the King of Denmark, about the yeare 1614, vpon refusall made vnto him of re-imburſment of large summes of money layd out by the State and Subiects of his Kingdome, and lent to the Emperour of Muscovy, he vnder-tooke vpon that iuft quarrell to make an Inroad vpon the adiacent Dominions of that potent Emperour, and taking his March from Finland with prosperous successe he in a short time con-quered the mighty Province of Ingria, or Ingerlind: and among the rest hee took the famous strong Fort of Kexholm, and shortly after by the mediation of King James our late Soveraigne concluded

cluded a Peace betweene himselfe and the Emperour of Muscovy vpon very good and honourable Conditions: whereby he not onely held that Country which hee had seized on, but also received of the Moscovite a great summe of money for his expence in that warr. So that now hee is possessed of some part of that vast Continent of Moscovia, whitherward our *Tycho Brabe* (as before is noted) would seeme to extend more Easterly the poynt designed by this Calculation.

And consequently if (supposing, but not graunting) we should stretch the foreinstanced longitude of 53. into this border of Muscovy, then may we thus understand these words of *Tycho*, inde *initia mutationum*, thence or from that place shall issue out the beginnings of alterations, namely, that other alterations shall be produced in other places and regions, but by him, who shall very there in *Russia* make the Commencement of his exploits and Conquests.

For

For that footing and ground gayned
there may well be accompted the first
stepp to his greatnessse, and foundation
of his other conquests, not onely in or-
der of time; but also in the inhabbling
him and fleshing his hardy *Finlanders*
for further vndertakings.

About the beginning of the yeare
1618, he entred *Livonia* against the
Polonian; and proceeded in that inva-
sion so prosperously by severall con-
quests, in divers places, that by the yeare
1624, that whole countrey was made
subiect vnto him.

About the yeare 1626, he entred
Prussia, and surprised the Fort of *Pela-*
via, at once making himselfe Master of
all the trade of the rich Cities of *Conings-*
berg and *Elbing*: which enterprize he vnde-
rtook with his owne native *Sweds* &
Finlanders (who in that employmēt did
not exceed the number of 9000. men)
but with so wonderfull successe, that
this achieuemēt may rightly be coun-
ted the rise and growth of his greatness.

E

With

In this con-
struction *Fin-*
land may be
the place *a quo*
whence, and
Russia the
place both
ia quo and *a quo* where, and
whence great
alterations
may be sayd to
have their
eruption.

The *Finlan-*
ders and other
Sweds are his
toughest helps,
being best able
to endure the
cold and hard-
ship of Win-
ter-warfare.

With this small force he marched towards *Elbing*, and whilst the *Burgers* of that Towne were treating a neutrality with his Counsell in the Tents, he, with some few Musketers attending him, boldly entred the city, which with feare and amazement admitted him vpon the onely command of his word, and confident Maiesty of his countenance : the walls thereof being at that instant laden with armed men well appoynted for defence against him , who then beholding his entrance durst not discharge a bullet , or make any other resistance against him.

This City he made his Magazin for the warr, and departing thence he took the great Castle of *Mariburg*, being the seat of the *Teutonique* Order of Knighthood. Where not having eight thousand foot he entrenched himselfe, fighting in the face of forty thousand *Poloni-ans*, and ten thousand *Imperialls*: and so tyred and wore out the great army of the enemy , that they not onely by the mediation

mediation of our dread Soueraign King *Charles*, in the yere 1629, submitted vnto his conditions of Peace very honorable on his part, but also yeelded vnto him a great part of that *Territory of Prusia*.

The Emperour hauing thus made war against him in *Prusia*, and oppres- sed the King of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Pomerania, & Mecklenburg*, and the King of *Swedes* enemies being likely to make themselues Master of the *Baltique Sea*, not only to his ruine, but also to the endangering of *Denmark*, and endam- maging of *Great Britaine* and *Holland*, the King of *Swedens* subiects being vnjustly spoiled of their goods, and forbid com- ming on the *German* shore to trade, the Towne of *Stralond* hauing formerly grieuously complained vnto him of the wrongs and danger wherewith they were encompassed; vpon these and o- ther necessary caufes (as by his published *Manifesto* may appeare) he entred *Ger- many* in the yere 1630, and took from the invading *Imperials* the Isle of *Rugia*,

E 2 a place

a place of great importance, which serveth him for a safe station for his shipping. And then winning a strong Fort on the maine land (on purpose by the oppressors of the liberties of *Germany* then built against him,) himself landed at *Stralzond* in *June*, 1630.

In December following he took the Townes of *Griffenhagen*, and the Fort of *Gartz* in the face of the enemies Army, and following the Victory chased the Army of *Walensteine* Duke of *Friedland*, which having possessed the City of *Franchford* on the *Oder*, and *Lantz-bergh*, he took the one by assault in the open day, when it had 6000 old Souldiers in Garrison, and the King not aboue seven thousand to attempt it.

From thence marching without delay the very next day to *Lantzbergh* with two thousand foot and a thousand horse he tooke that strong passe by composition yielding to him vpon the onely motiue of his reputation, out of which Marched foure thousand foot, with

with shame and astonishment beholding so small a number, to whom they had yielded themselves.

In this present yeare 1631. the defeat given by him (ioyning with the Duke of Saxony) in open field and pitched Campe, may bee called the downe weight of his valour, casting on his side the ballance of predominant successse: which was atchieved vpon the seventh of September last neere Lipsich in Saxony, in a field called Godsfacre, being the selfe same plot of ground wherin the Emperour Charles 5. tooke Frederick Duke of Saxony, and Philip Lant-graue of Hessen prisoners in battell, de-vesting thereupon the Duke of Saxonie of his Duchy and Electorat; which is now by revolution of Time repayed by this Defeat vpon the very same place.

Tillies Army consisting of 44000 fighting men, the King of Swedens and the Duke of Saxonies Army in all of 38000. In which battell the Duke of

Holsteine leading the left wing of *Tillyes* Army, gaue the onset vpon the Kings Army, and was taken prisoner within short time; the Duke of Sax. being hotly charged by *Tilly*, left him elbowroom in the field together with three of the Saxon Regiments that stood to it. And so the King hauing now not aboue 18000 fighting men, set couragiouſly vpon *Tilly*, putting him to flight, entred vpon his Ordnance, Wagons, and Tents as they stood furnished with meat vpon the Tables prepared by them, who now had no liſt to returne to that Supper, but rather left it to thofe for whom God had provided it.

The flying enemy was shrowded by the black mantle of the night, so that the conquering King could not further pursue his Victory till the next morning, when drawing out a thousand horse he in person followed them eight Dutch myles, cutting off 1000 of the foot, and taking prisoners 3000 more.

The losſe on *Tyllies* part is esteemed
at

at 18000, whereof slaine 8000, and taken prisoners 10000. The losse on the other part not aboue 1200 men as by the more strange & truer Computa-
tion is avowed. The Kings Motto or Word was *Deus nobiscum*, God on our side. *Tillyes Word*, *Sancta Maria*, Saint *Marie*.

I think more foreboading coniecture might haue been made out of the vne-
quall counterpoise between these two tutelary Patrons or protectors, then out of the auspicious flying of a great troop of birds in that field, by some observed vpon that very morning, instantly before the Armies set vp their rest in the place, namely overflying the place of *Tillyes army*, and lighting in the place of the King of *Swedens army*.

The ancient Latines called that *augustum*, which was *bonis avibus gestum*, acheived according to the foresignification made by the lucky and prosperous flying of birds, and in that sence may this victory be called *augusta*, though
contra

contra ipsum Augustum in his principall commander of his forces defeated, and ruined.

Some haue obserued the symbolizing and easy transmutation between the names *Augustus* and *Gustavus*, inferring thence that whereby his friends would heap vpon him more glory, and perhaps his enemies more envy. But those that looke vp higher to reade Characters written in the Heauens, and guilded with the beames of new Stars, will not so low, and vpon so light ground, as *Anagrams* are, lay the foundation of predictions: and therfore neither will we insist vpon that menacing sentence, *Te debellabit aversus D E V S*, denoting the *S V E D*.

And because the late coniunction and association between him and the Duke of Saxony, hath bin & is a strong means of the late further growth of his streghth and progres in Victories, it is here to be obserued and accounted no small part of the fore-spoken alterations, that the said

said Duke, (formerly being a kind of dormant Neutral, & therby giving way to the encroachments of the enemy) is now awaked, & not only seeth the danger whereunto the Liberties of *Germany* were cast, but also reacheth forth his helping hand and ingageth his strength toward the recovery of the ancient & iust Liberties; therin commenting by action vpon the *Prognosticall Speculations* writte about sixty yeares agoe by *Petrius Grebnerus*, a man of the same Astronomicall profession with our *Tycho Brahe*; but what authoritie or reputation his writings deserue, I leauue to the iudgment of others. *Penes authorem esto fides.*

This *Grebner* wrote a large book of predictions which he is said to have given to *Queene Elizabeth*, our late Sovereaigne of blessed memory. The origi- nall wherof written by the hand of the Author, was by the worthy and Reuerend Doctor *Nevil* given and put into the Library of *Trinitie Colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereof hee was Master, and a

most generous and edifying Benefactor vnto it. In the 261 page of that Book he thus, *Bohemia Tumultus et bellicosos strepitus magna cum defectione suorum sentit.* Tempore illo Cæsar Electoris Saxonie nase Hispanica, fraudulenta, dolosa, blanda, insidiosa imponit conspicilla, quorum naturā tandem ipse pernoscit, propriοq; edocetur experimento, quod hæc austriaca conspicilla popysmata et phalerata verba sceleratæ et proditoriae sint practicæ: quibus si ultra fidem habere duceret, leipsum, conjugem, natos, & universos Christianismi confederatos in perniciosum præcipitaret exitium.

What revolt of Bohemia may here be intended, let others make construction: but sure this present Duke of Saxony being now himself a grand agent both in opposing Tilly, and also since that in vnyoaking the chiefe City Prague, with other Townes in Bohemia, demonstrateth that he hath recovered the right use of his eyes, by casting away those false Spectacles, which were put vpon his nose by some cunning hand.

Out

Out of this Grebner diverse other par-
cells haue bin trancribed and much en-
quired after, as applyable to these times
and to the mutations present or proba-
bly expected in *Germany* and other coun-
ties. But I forbear inserting them, be-
cause they conteine confused and ambi-
guous matter, and may happily seeme
as well to poynt at other times as this,
in which *Suecus felicissimo successu classe*
& suo populo terra mariq; in hostem vtetur,

Greb. Pag.
173.

The Swed shall with most happy suc-
cess employ his Navy and people by sea
and land against the enemy. Yet verily
the attribute of *felicissimus successus* may
by this *Gustavus*, for the vnmatchable
prosperity of his attempts, be challenged
as a proper Character, in which neither
any other Swed, nor man for many ages
can pretend partnership with him,
much lesse eminency aboue him.

Whilst these things are vnder the
pen, the further processe of his victories
come to our cares, and, among the rest,
his entring of *Franckford* vpon the *Mein*

F a being

being the chiefest Mart-town of Europe, and the seat of the Crowne of the Emperor. Which Towne he rather won by loue, and respect to his honour, then subdued by force; The gates whereof willingly opening to admit him, he made entrance therewithal the seventeenth of November, Through which Towne he passed with all his army in array; but with so good order and discipline, without violence or wrong to any of the inhabitants, that it seemed rather a pomp of a native King, then an enforcement by a foreiner.

Of this, and the like his seisures, or entries into the many other yeilding cities and townes it may be said, that he speaketh by action, what formerly was vttered by the pen of one of his predecessors, *Theoderick King of the Gothes (& sharer in the Roman Empire with Iustinian)* He in one of his Rescripts, or letters Missue thus, *Aliorum forte Regum prælia captarum civitatum aut prædas appetunt, aut rinas: nobis propositum est (Deo invante) sic vincere, ut subieeti se doleant nostrum*

*Vide Aurel.
Cassiodorum
variarum lib. 3.
Ep. 43.*

strum dominium tardius acquisisse. Wars vndertaken by other Kings for the most part tend to the destruction, or sackage of those cities, whereof they get the mastery : but our purpose is, by Gods assistance, to conquer in that manner, that the subdued may think themselues ill apayed, that they did no sooner cast themselues into our hands.

Add we hereunto , for conclusion of this present application, the happy protection which hath accompanied him in the midds of extreame dangers, which argieth that the hand of Gods providence hath both appointed & safe conducted him to become an instrument of great mutatioēs *in melius* for the bettering the estate of some parts of Christendome.

Warfare is to all militant men a perpetuall contexture of the netts of danger, but most to Princes vndertaking in person : With this enemy hath this King often grappled.

First in the rudiments of his prowesse, and budd of his strength, when he was

but seventeene yeares old, in the warrs between his father and the King of Denmarke he was hard put to it, fighting vpon the yce, when he very hardly esca- ped drowning : and being then put to the worse, hath made good that obler- vation of an ancient warrier, that none can be a good leader in the warrs that hath not sometime bin well beaten by the enemy. This hansell therefore may well be accounted the apprentilage of hardship to him.

Some of the Indian people distinguish their Nobles from the Vulgar by raced marks and figures imprinted in the skin ; Surely more proper markes of noblenesse in warriours are the scarrs of wounds casuallie inscribed on the body.

Sidonius Apol-
linaru Carm.

23.

*Namq; in corpore fortium virorum
Laus est amplior amplior cicatrix.*

The summe of honor in the Warrs
Is scor'd by characters of Scarrs.

The badge of this acquired honour
this King beareth in his Royall limbs,
peirced with shot more then once: such
rude

rude messengers frō the enemy hauing
dared to make forcible entry in his
belly, and shoulder, where they yet con-
tinue their lodging, and haue the honor
to enter with him into many a surprised
or yeilding City and Castle, like the dull
bittle, that mounted high by cleaving to
the Eagles wing. These vneasie guests
cannot by their gravity slack his Martial
motion, but rather by the sense of them
add a spur to his valour, and more force
to the bullets, which he sendeth back in
requitall.

In his warrs in *Prussia* at *Darsaw* he
was surprised by some that issued out
from an *ambuscado*, and so twice within
a few houres fell into the hand of the
enemy : and was again as often rescued
by his owne, partly valor, partly ingeni-
ous and nimble sleight, as also by the ca-
sual approach & assistance of one of his
souldiers, by whom, for concealment of
his person , he was in the action called
Brother. And this souldier pretently after
being himselfe taken by the enemy, was
by

by the Kings owne hand mutually rescued : who thereupon by the rescuing King was saluted in these friendly words, *Quic brother, now you and I are euen.*

Of which accident may be madethis typical construction, that he isordeined to relieue those that defend and assist him: and that his abiding the adventure of captiuity , tendeth to the redeeming of others out of bondage.

Moreouer,in this or some other conflict audacious danger aspired so high,as to strike at his head : but missing the ayme,it hit his Hat : which being stricken off,it came into the hand of the enemy, and being knowne, was afterward sent to *Vienna* the chiefe City in *Austria*, and receiued there with ioy and congratulation, as a Trophey of victory against him, and pledge of future getting the head that wore it.

Virg. Aeneid. 10.

Quo nunc Turnus ovat fpolio gaudetq; positus.
When *Turnus* gat young *Pallas* in his power,
He from him hent the bossed belt he wore.
And thus possessed of that hostile spoile
In triumph beareth it about a while.

But

But what followeth hereupon ?

Turbo tempus erit &c.

The time wil come, when he shal curse the day
Wherein he tooke and bare that spoile away.

That Hat is like to be purchased at a
dearer rate, then some Kings have sold
their Crownes.

Illi oculis postquam sevi monumenta doloris

Aeneid. 12.

Exuviasq; hanst, furijs accensus, & ira

ad finem.

Terribilis, Tunc hinc spolijs inde meorum

Eripiare mibi ?

Aeneas, when he spyd that well knownen Belt,
Revived griefe, and anger inly felt: (he
And flaming with revenge, Shalt thou (quoth
Clad with my friends aray escape from me ?

The bloud of heroical *Aeneas* boyled
at the triumphant possession of a piec
of furniture surprised from, not him-
selfe, but his friend; not living, but slain;
How much more may a generous vi-
ctorious Spirit resolute by strong hand
and Martiall inroad to recover that up-
per conerture of his owne head ?

It hath bin reported that thence it is
transported into *Italy*, and bestowed on
the wooden Lady of *Loretto*, for whose
weare it is as fit, as the Gowne bequea-
thed to her by that Father of *Critiques*, of

G whom

whom it is fitly said, that

*Criticus virilem Virgini tegam legans
In marte fecit Lipsius solacisnum.*

A dying Latinist of great renowne
Vnto the Virgin *Mary* gave his Gowne.
And was not this false Latine so to joyne
With Female gender that easē Masculine?

But now leaving this digression concerning his Hat, and returning to the Crowned head that wore it, we referr to the contemplation of iudicious men, whether a man thus armed with protection for escape of many more capitall hazards, then here are, or can be, recited, admired vnto astonishment for his great & suddē Victories beloved for his virtues both *Christian, Morall, & Military*, iustly stiled the releever of the wronged, and restorer of oppressed Princes & Liberties, concurring so neere in time and place with this fore-described Celestiall calculation, be not to be accounted that *Stelle filius, & annus Celi partus*, the child of that privileged Starr, and the golden issue of Heaven, glittering with the beames of high attempts & matchless Honour.

Doe

Do not these present alterations make way to a fuller accomplishment in the time now by computation approaching, namely the yeare 1632. and the yeates instantly following after the same ? wherein may be made good not only the generall predictions of our Astronomer, but also in particular (among other redresses befitting this Conquerors greatness, and goodness) the restitution of some other deposed and deieeted Princes to their native dignity, and vndoubted inheritance.

But (may some say) do all the hopes or feares of the future successe of these great alterations depend vpon the weak string of such Apparitions, whose activity in such events perhaps is either none at all , or vtterly vntearchable by the witt of man ? And if searchable, why not rather fetched from some later Comets or pretending Starrs, which since this haue appeared within our Horizon ?

Not merely on such farfetched and *Rcpn. 3.*

coniecturall premises relyeth the expectation of the consequents betyding these times. For if, abstracting all coniectures from aboue, and supposing there were no such fore-significations, wee confine our thoughts onely to the consideration of neere by-passed, and now present events, and thereby in the balance of humane probability weigh out the expectation of the future, we shall need none other bond of assurance then the pledge of Gods providence, wheron we are to rely : and whereunto all forenamed coniectures are but accessory and supernumerary.

2. As for the operation, or portending signification of superior lights, (whatsoever doubt may be made of the ordinary lamps of heaven, and the aspects resulting out of their regular motions) it cannot be denied but that extraordinary wonderous visibles may haue, and haue had their attendant significations. In which sence it is no impiety literally to interpret those words *I will shew wonders*

ders in the heauens and in the earth, partly of that flaming sword-like Comet, that appeared, as a forewarner of the destruction of *Ierusalem*. Suitably hereto why may not some significant power bee graunted to this high heauenly, more then ordinary, spectacle ? Why not thence modest, and sober collection, and probable inference be made ? The principles whereof, and manner of deduction from them are not here suppressed, but, according to our authors processe, layed out fairely aboue board : To which way of inference the Christian Reader may afford what parcell of credit hee shall thinke fit to meat out by the rule of piety, and liberty of opinion. *Valeat ut valere poterit.* Let it float as farr as this water will beare it.

Lastly concerning other later Comets, or appearing stars, it may truely be avowed, that among them all none was so remarkable for heighth, bignes, and lustre, all concurring, as this the elder brother and Captaine of them : in

3.

comparison whereto they may be content to be called, as puissances, and afterlings, so also *minorum gentium*, petits of a lower forme.

Diverse of them were obserued by our *Tycho* in his life time, and surnamed by him rather Comets, then starrs. But this especially he iudged to be foreshown by one of the *Sibylls* in that prediction, which in the yeare 1520. was found vnder ground in Switzerland engraven in a marble stone in very ancient latine characters, in this manner of Orthography *Orietour sydous in Europa sopra Iberos ad magnam septentrionis dominum : coius radii orbem terrarum ex improvviso illoustrabunt : &c.* A starr shall arise in Europe over the *Iberi* at the great house of the North: whose beames shall suddenly (or vnexpectedly) enlighten the whole world.

In regard of the heauens the seat of this admirable starr (whereof wee haue treated) is evidently *domus Septentrionis*, being in *Cassiopeia*, not aboue eight-

Sibylla Tiburtina.

Vide Cornel. Gemmam de divinis characterismis.

eighteene degrees distant from the North-pole: to which neernesle none of the later did approach: and in respect of the subiect place in the earth, correspondent thereto, that tract, wherof formerly we haue discoursed, is by as good right *magna domus Septentrionis*, the great house of the North.

It befits not (nor is it easie) to determine who are these *Iberi*, and accordingly how *supra* may be diversly construed, nor what is meant by the other words of *Sibyll*, *Eodem fere tempore, hoc demorso sydere, coævum quoddam eious lumen longe ardentioribus Mævortis ignibus exardescens Antipodum finibus ocluet Imperium*. But vndoubtedly in this *Sibylline* prediction must be intended (as the following parts shew) not so much (or not onely) *portentum caeleste*, a bright visible in the heaven, as *Stella Moralis* a radiant, admirable, potent atcheiver on the earth. Which who, what, when, or where he is, or shalbe is certainly knowne onely

Stel.

Stellarum domino, stellificiq; Deo.
 to him that framed this new great light
 in the heavens , and ordained the
 same vnto ends best knowyne
 to his heavenly
 Wisedome.

Psal. 148.3.

*Praise him all ye Starrs,
 and Light.*

Theodahadus Rex.

*Cæstidorus
 Variarum.lib.
 13. ep. 18.*

Cognoscite arma nostra pro salute vestra
 destinata, ut, qui vos tentaverint appe-
 tere, divino auxilio manus eis Gothorum de-
 beat obviare. Bee it knowne to you,
 that our Army is ordeined for your
 safety: So that whosoever shall bee so
 bold as to set vpon you, shall finde that
 the warrlike troopes of the *Goths* are
 prest and ready by Gods helpe to en-
 counter them.

FfNjs.

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